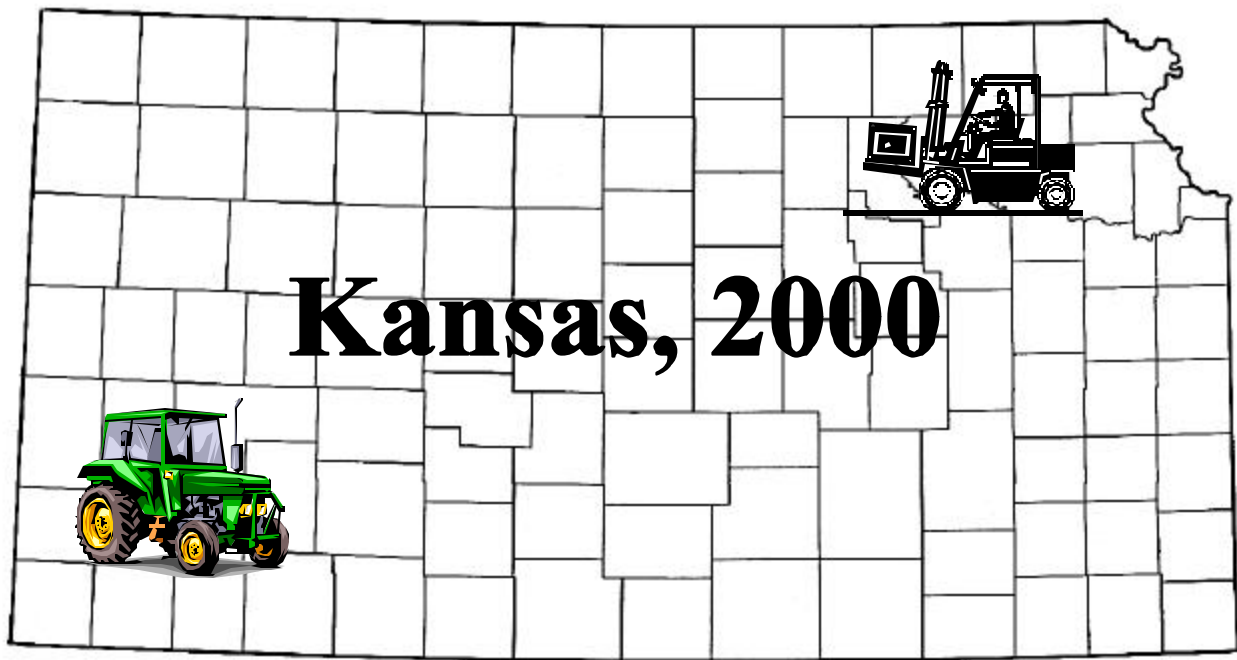


CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES



**Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Curtis State Office Building, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130, Topeka, KS 66612-1354**

<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES KANSAS, 2000

Bill Graves, Governor

Clyde D. Graeber, Secretary
Kansas Department of Health and Environment



Prepared by
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Office of Health Care Information

In cooperation with
the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Department of Human Resources
Division of Worker's Compensation

and

Kansas Department of Transportation

April, 2002

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INTRODUCTION

Fatality information appearing in this report was collected through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Office of Health Care Information. The CFOI program was developed by BLS to provide a comprehensive, accurate, descriptive and accessible census of work related fatalities. The program was piloted for the nation in 1988 and Kansas joined the program in 1991. The information presented in this publication covers injury fatalities that occurred in Kansas in 2000.

Under the CFOI program, the incident leading to the death, but not necessarily the death itself, must have occurred in that state (occurrence data). For example, if a worker injured in a work-related incident in Kansas were to die in another state, the case would still be in scope for Kansas. On the other hand, a worker who dies in Kansas from an injury suffered in another state would not be included in the statistics for Kansas but rather in the state in which the injury occurred.

Although CFOI was developed to obtain an accurate count of fatal injuries, the program also collects information on occupational illnesses. However, because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses, it is difficult to compile an accurate count using CFOI methodology. Also, as fatal illnesses tend to be disputed as to work-relationship, a census is not attainable within the time frame set forth in the CFOI program.

Information illustrated by the CFOI program are useful in:

- tracking trends of workplace hazards
- targeting high hazard work conditions and practices
- establishing priorities for safety inspections and follow-up visits
- identifying standards requiring stricter enforcement
- finding areas where new standards may be needed

Economists, statisticians, epidemiologists, safety specialists, business and government executives, news media and program managers, as well as many other groups and individuals have found this publication to be quite useful.

One of the criterion for publication requires that a data cell must contain three or more observations or the cell will be suppressed. Therefore, a dash in a table may represent zero or that data was suppressed for that cell.

Copies of this report, as well as additional information, may be obtained by contacting the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) at the address, phone, or fax number listed below. This report is also available in an electronic form from KDHE or by accessing the KDHE home page at "<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>".

If you desire a copy of this publication in an alternative form because of a disability, contact our office at the address listed below:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Office of Health Care Information
Occupational Injury Surveillance Section
Curtis State Office Building
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 130
Topeka, KS 66612-1354
Phone: 785-296-1058 Fax: 785-291-3612

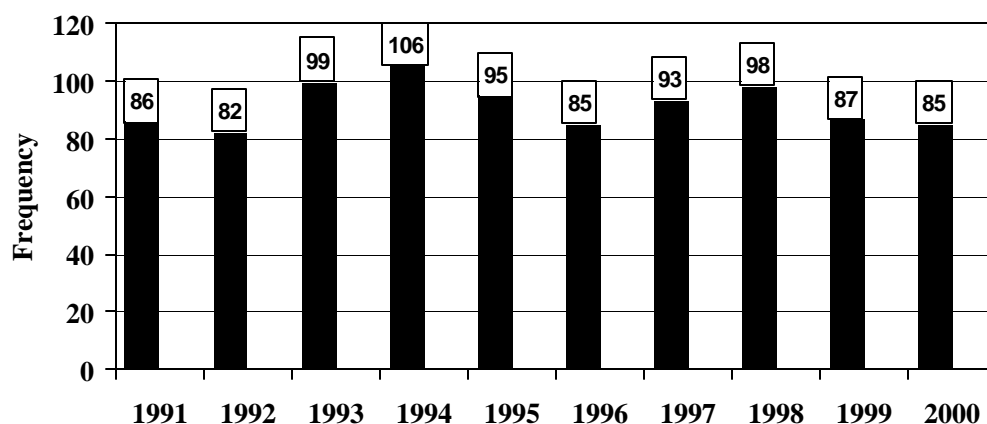
SECTION I

CHARTS

HIGHLIGHTS, 1991 - 2000

There were 85 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Kansas in 2000. Looking at historical data, the 2000 figure tied with 1996 with 85 fatalities, ranking them next to lowest in Kansas since the CFOI program began in 1991. Between 1991-2000, the highest number of fatalities occurred in 1994 with 106 fatalities, partly due to the high number of deaths in retail trade (15), the lowest number of fatalities occurred in 1992 with 82 fatalities. Prior to 2000, there were four other years with occupational fatality totals under 90 in Kansas and they were 1991, 1992, 1996, and 1999. (Chart 1, Table 2)

**Chart 1. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Kansas, 2000**



The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry experienced the lowest number of fatalities since the CFOI program began with 16 fatalities in 2000, slightly lower than 1995 with 17 fatalities. The highest number of fatalities was in 1993 with 36. (Chart 2, Table 2, Table 3)

In 2000, there were no fatalities reported in the mining industry and in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, both have reported less than 3 fatalities since 1998. (Table 2, Table 3)

The number of fatal occupation injures in the wholesale trade industry decreased to 6 fatalities in 2000 with the lowest number being 3 fatalities in 1993. (Chart 6, Table 2, Table 3)

Transportation and public utilities industry deaths in Kansas fell to 10 deaths in 2000. This was slightly higher than 1995 and 1998, which had 9 fatalities. The highest number of fatalities for this industry was in 1997 with 17 fatalities. (Chart 5, Table 2, Table 3)

The 12 fatal occupational injuries in government industry during 2000 was considerably higher than the previous year (1999) which had the lowest total deaths (5), since the program began. In 1995, there were 17 deaths in government which represented the largest total for this industry. (Chart 9, Table 2, Table 3)

Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry, Kansas 1996 – 2000

Chart 2. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing

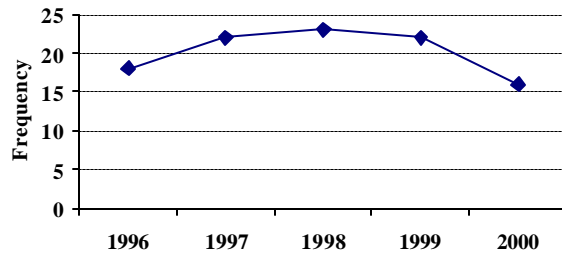
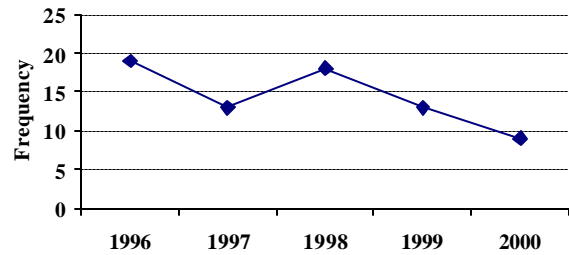
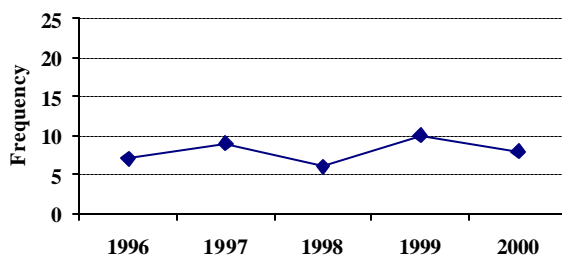


Chart 3. Construction

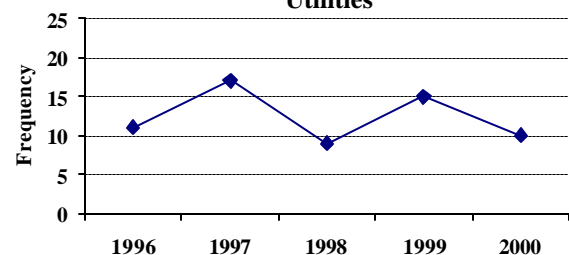


Within the last five years, Agriculture, forestry and fishing saw a gradual increase in the number of fatalities until 1998 then slightly decreased in 1999, but experienced a drastic drop in 2000. In the construction industry, the number of fatalities from 1996 to 1997 decreased, but then experienced an increase the following year. Since 1998, the number of fatalities has dropped each year.

Chart 4. Manufacturing



**Chart 5. Transportation & Public
Utilities**



The manufacturing industry had a fairly consistent in the number of fatalities in each of the past five years while, transportation and public utilities experienced larger increases and decreases, but decreased during the same five years from 1996 - 2000.

Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries By Industry, Kansas 1996 – 2000

Chart 6. Wholesale Trade

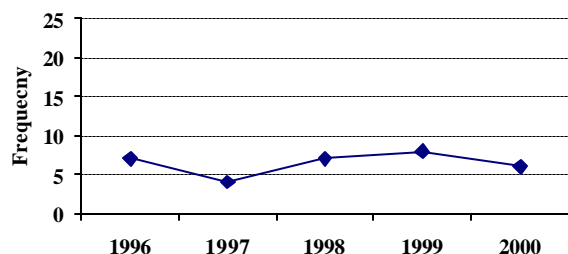
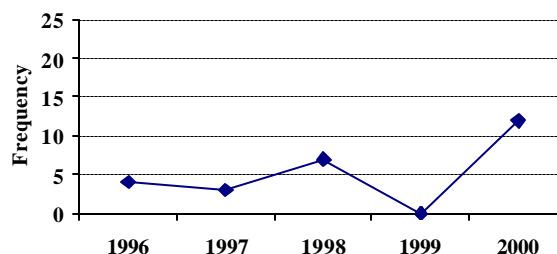


Chart 7. Retail Trade



The wholesale trade industry remained fairly consistent in the number of fatalities that it experienced over the five-year period (1996 – 2000). Retail trade on the other hand went from 7 fatalities in 1998 to 0 fatalities in 1999 and back up to 12 fatalities in 2000.

Chart 8. Services Industry

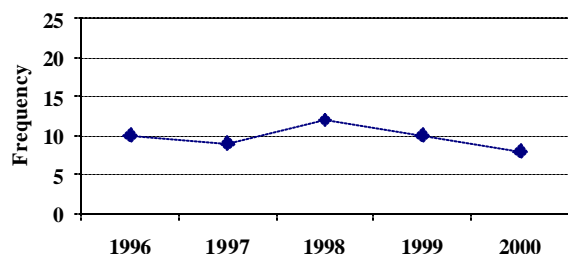
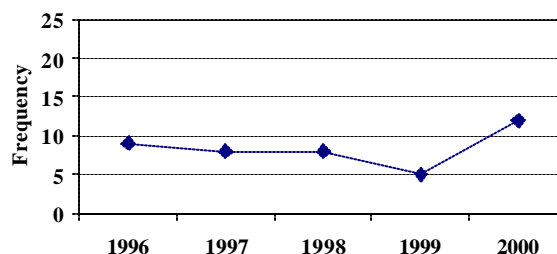


Chart 9. Government



The services industry started to show a slight decrease from 1996 to 1997 but then rose to the highest number of fatalities in this industry then decreased every year after that. Government fatalities from 1996 to 1998 had gradually decreased until 1999 when the number of fatalities spiked in the year 2000.

Finance, insurance and real estate are not represented in the charts by year since only one year had a number sufficient to publish and that was in 1998 with 3 fatalities for this industry. Mining is also not represented since there were no publishable fatalities in this industry in three of the past five years and only 1997 and 1998 had publishable numbers with 7 and 3 fatalities respectively.

DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Wage and salary workers made up 73% of the occupational fatalities in the state of Kansas in 2000 with 62 deaths. The remainder or 27% were self-employed workers with 23 deaths. (Chart 10, Table 1)

**Chart 10. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Employee Status
Kansas, 2000**

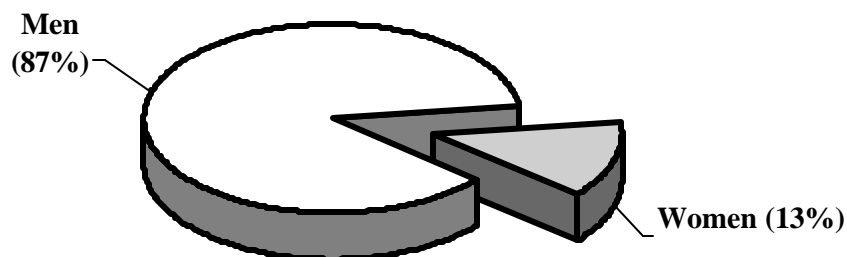


*May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

**Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated

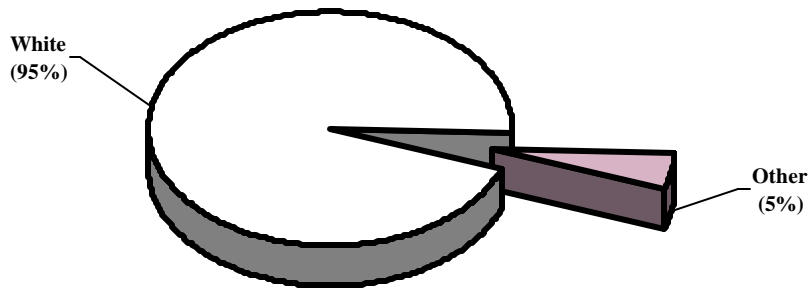
Occupational fatalities occurred much more often to men than to women in Kansas during 2000. The 74 male deaths represented 87% of all occupational fatalities in the state with females accounting for the remaining 13% or 11 deaths. (Chart 11, Table 1)

**Chart 11. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Sex
Kansas, 2000**



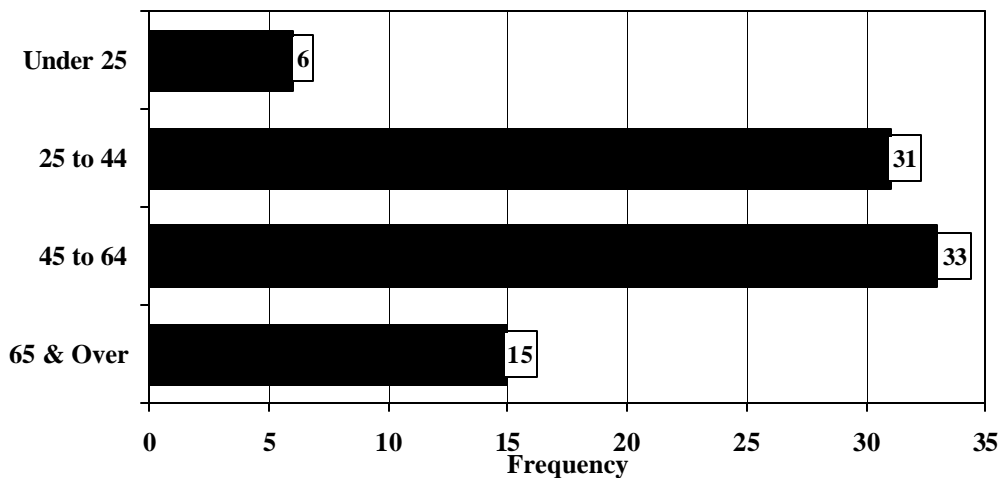
The CFOI tallies for 2000 indicated that 95% involved white victims and accounted for 81 deaths. Five workers were Hispanic origin and may have been of any race. (Chart 12, Table 1)

Chart 12. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Race
Kansas, 2000



The greatest number of fatal occupational injuries (33) occurred in the 45 to 64 age group, accounting for 39% of the work related fatalities in 2000. The next age group that ranked slightly under that with 31 was in the 25 to 44 age group, or 36% of the total. Ranking third was the 65 and over age group with 15 deaths, or 18% of the total. Last, the 25 and under age group had the least with 6 deaths, and 8% of the total. (Chart 13, Table 1)

Chart 13. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age-Group
Kansas, 2000

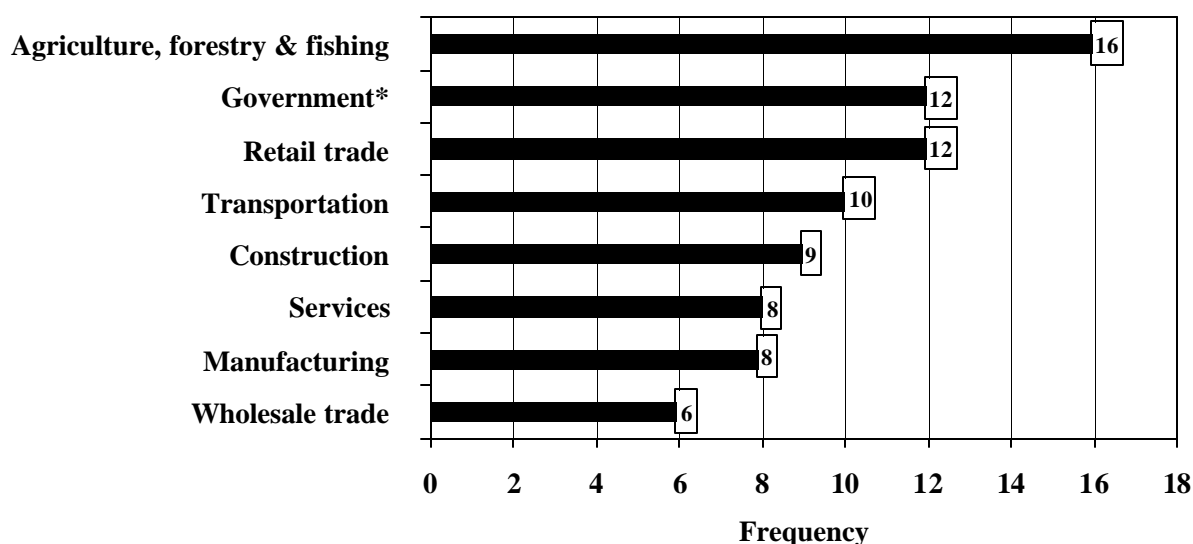


INDUSTRY

Agriculture, forestry and fishing still remains the most hazardous industry in Kansas for 2000 with 16 deaths, or 19% of the work related total, even though the total number of deaths fell from the previous years. Eight of the 16 deaths in this industry occurred in the agriculture production of crops, while the agriculture production of livestock claimed 5. (Chart 2, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

Government and the retail trade industries tied for second highest with 12 deaths each in 2000. Government has not experienced a high number of fatalities since 1995 when 17 deaths occurred. The retail trade industry also had not experienced a high number of fatalities since the 1994 total of 15 fatalities. (Chart 7, Chart 9, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

**Chart 14. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry
Kansas, 2000**



*Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Transportation and public utilities industries had the third highest number of fatalities in 2000 with 10 deaths. Six of the 10 were in trucking and warehousing, while 3 were in local and interurban transportation. Prior to 1999, the highest number of fatalities was in 1997 with 17, while the lowest was in 1995 and 1998 with only 9 fatalities. (Chart 5, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

The construction industry ranked fourth with 9 occupational deaths in 2000. Special trade contractors accounted for 7 of the total. Construction has not experienced a low number of fatalities since 1992 with 8 fatalities. The highest was in 1995 with 20 fatalities. (Chart 3, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

The services industry and manufacturing industry both accounted for 8 fatal occupational injuries in 2000. Services industry accidents claimed 8 lives in 2000, with 4 in business services. Services had the highest number of fatal accidents recorded in 1998 with 12 and the lowest in 1997 with 5 deaths. The manufacturing industry fell slightly below last years total with 8 deaths in 2000. Manufacturing of transportation equipment and manufacturing of aircraft parts each accounted for 3 deaths during that time period. (Chart 4, Chart 8, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

The wholesale trade industry claimed 6 lives in 2000. Four of the 6 deaths in this industry occurred in non-durable goods. (Chart 6, Chart 14, Table 2, Table 3)

OCCUPATION

Operators, fabricators, and laborers, experienced the most occupational fatalities with 30 deaths, or 35% in 2000. Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for over half of the fatalities with 20, of which 12 were truck drivers. Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers accounted for 7 of the 30 fatal occupational injuries with 3 out of the 7 being in construction, while laborers, except construction also claimed 4 out of the 7 lives. Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors claimed 3 lives. (Chart 15, Table 4)

Ranking second, the farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had 15 fatal occupational injuries in 2000, accounting for 18% of the total. Farming operators and managers, accounted for 12 of the 18 fatal injuries. (Chart 15, Table 4)

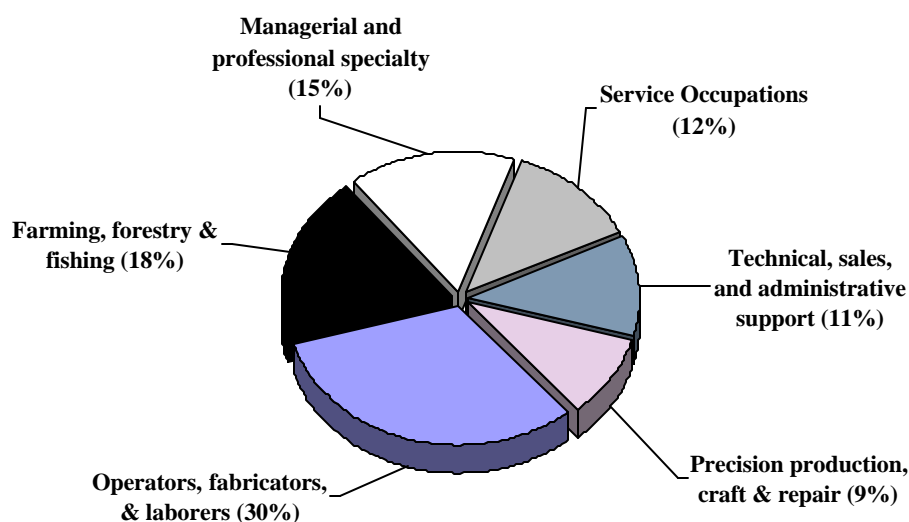
Ranking third, the managerial and professional specialty occupations had 13 fatal injuries in 2000, accounting for 15% of the total. Executive, administrative, and managerial workers had 10 of the 13 fatalities with 3 of the 13 being in professional specialty. (Chart 15, Table 4)

Service occupations were next with 10 occupational fatalities, or 12% of the total. Five of the 10 fatalities were from protective service, while the other 5 were in service occupations, except protective and household. (Chart 15, Table 4)

The next to last occupational group was the technical sales, and administrative support with 9 fatalities, or 11% of the total. Six of the 9 were sales occupations. Three of the 6 were in technical and related occupations. (Chart 15, Table 4)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations had the fewest work related deaths within the occupational category with 8 of the 85 fatalities in 2000. Construction trade workers suffered 4 of the 8 fatalities, while mechanics and repairers accounted for the 3 deaths. (Chart 15, Table 4)

**Chart 15. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation
Kansas, 2000**



EVENT or EXPOSURE

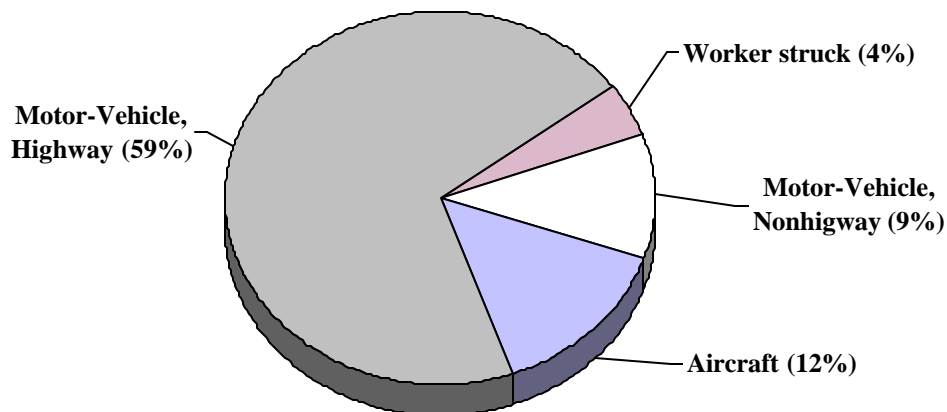
The event claiming the most lives lost due to occupational injuries was once again transportation events, with 50 work-related deaths. Highway fatalities claimed 27 worker's lives in 2000. Sixteen were from collisions between vehicles, and 7 were from noncollision accidents. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Non-highway accidents (farm, industrial premises) claimed the lives of 8 workers in 2000 of which, 4 of the 8 were from vehicles, mobile equipment struck stationary object and 3 were noncollision accidents. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Aircraft accidents claimed 10 lives, in which 3 of the 10 accidents took place during or after takeoff and the remaining 7 accidents were not classified. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

Three workers lives were claimed when the worker was struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. (Chart 16, Chart 17, Table 7)

**Chart 16. Transportation Deaths by Type and Place
Kansas, 2000**

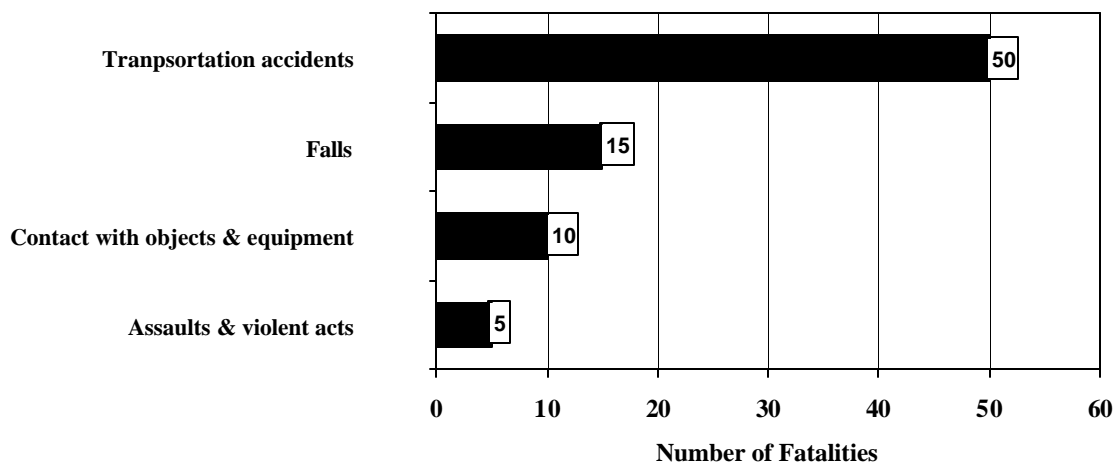


Falls ranked second as the most common cause of occupational fatalities in 2000, with 15 deaths, of which 14 of those fell to a lower level. Falls can be categorized into the following groups, fall unspecified, fall to lower level, jump to lower level, fall on same level, and falls n.e.c. (Chart 17, Table 7)

Having contact with objects and/or equipment in 2000, fatally injured ten Kansas workers. Being struck by an object claimed 5 workers of which 3 of those were struck by flying objects. Four employees were fatally injured by being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects. (Chart 17, Table 7)

Assaults and violent acts claimed the least number of lives with 5 workers in 2000. Four of the 5 deaths were from homicides. (Chart 17, Table 7)

**Chart 17. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event* or Exposure
Kansas, 2000**



*Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

Chart 18. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Month of Injury
Kansas, 2000

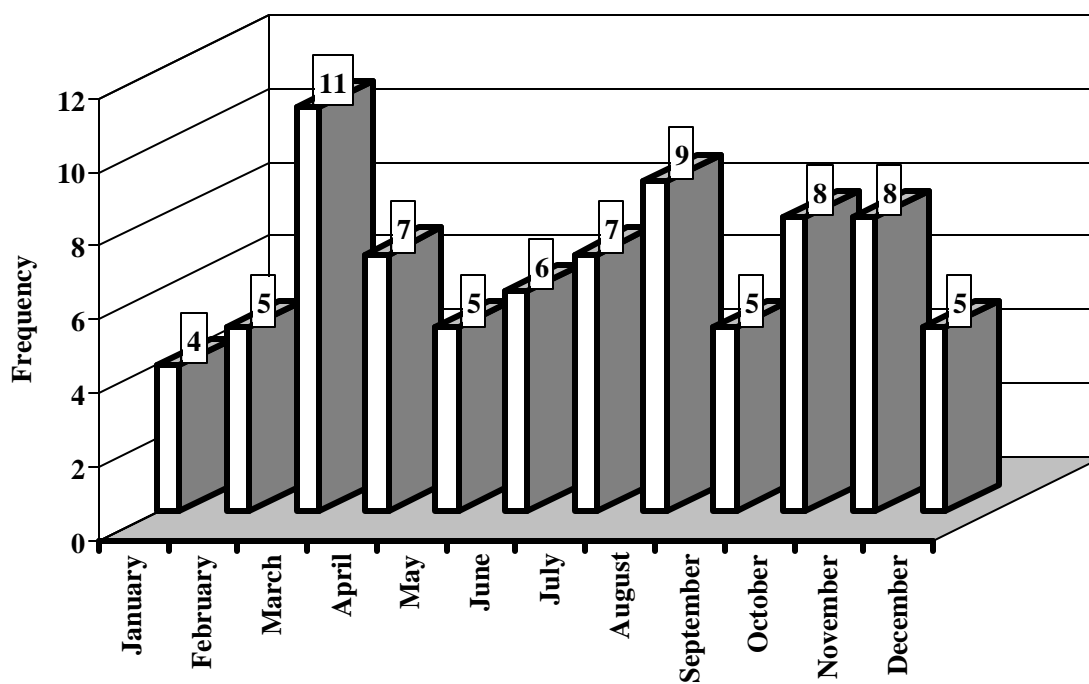


Chart 19. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Day of the Week
Kansas, 2000

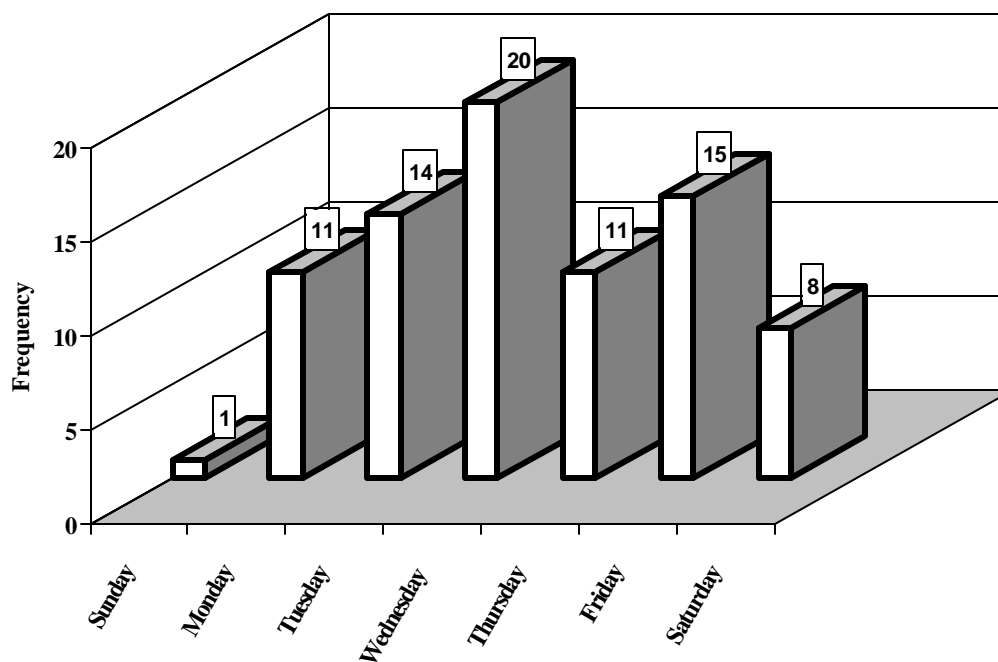


Chart 20. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Time of Injury
Kansas, 2000

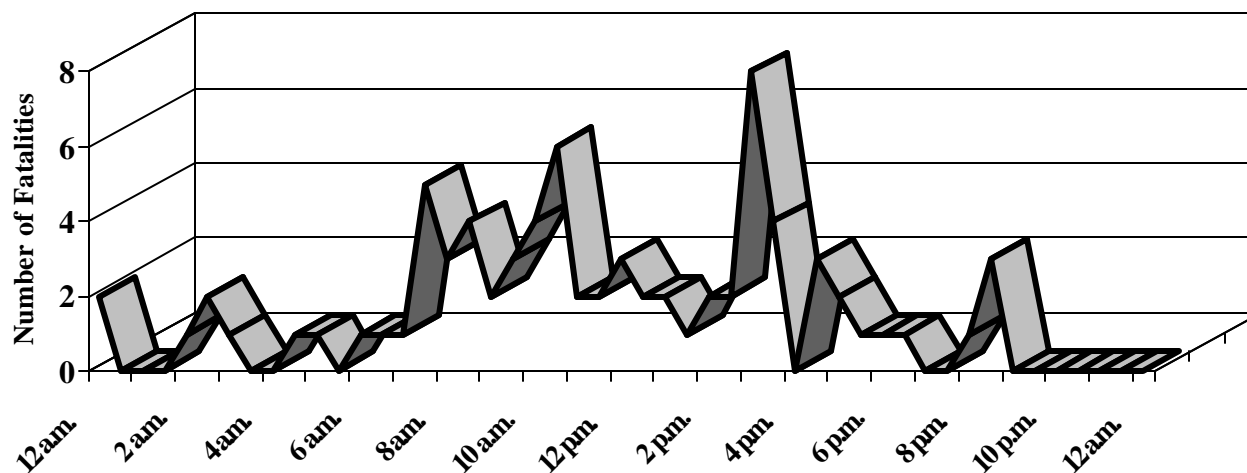
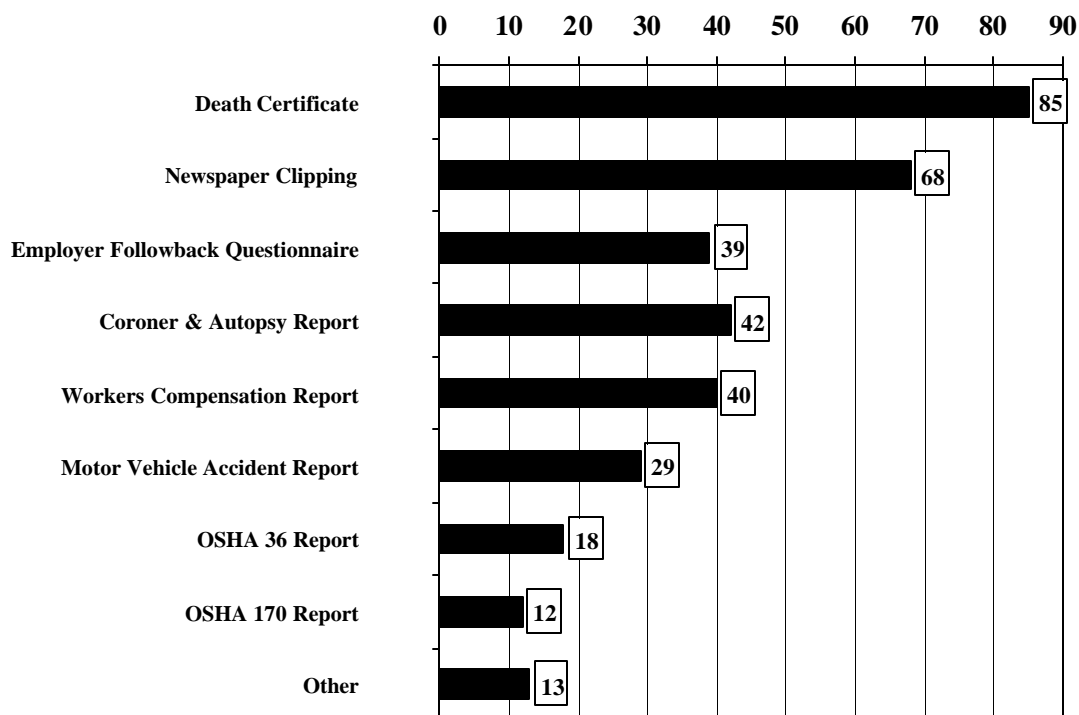


Chart 21. Number of Source Documents by Type
Kansas, 2000



SECTION II

TABLES

**Table 1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Characteristics
Kansas, 2000**

Worker Characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Employee Status		
Wage and salary workers*.....	62	73
Self-employed**.....	23	27
Sex		
Men.....	74	87
Women.....	11	13
Age		
Under 20 years.....	3	4
20 to 24 years.....	3	4
25 to 34 years.....	12	14
35 to 44 years.....	19	22
45 to 54 years.....	20	24
55 to 64 years.....	13	15
65 years and over.....	15	18
Race		
White.....	81	95
Black.....	3	4
Other.....	1	1
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic***.....	5	6

*May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

**Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

***Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry
Kansas, 1991 - 2000**

Industry*	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	86	82	99	106	95	85	93	98	87	85
Private Industry	80	73	86	93	78	76	85	90	82	73
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23	23	36	23	17	18	22	23	22	16
Mining.....	7	3	8	6	6	-	7	3	-	-
Construction.....	15	8	10	16	20	19	13	18	13	9
Manufacturing.....	8	12	3	7	9	7	9	6	10	8
Transportation & public utilities.....	13	11	14	13	9	11	17	9	15	10
Wholesale trade.....	3	3	-	5	3	7	4	7	8	6
Retail trade.....	6	5	5	15	5	4	3	7	-	12
Finance, insurance, & real estate.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Services.....	5	7	6	7	8	10	9	12	10	8
Government**	6	9	13	13	17	9	8	8	5	12

*Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987
Edition.

**Includes fatalities to workers employed by
governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: A (-) indicates no data or data does not meet
publication criteria.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include
subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not
add up to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in
cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.
Department of Labor.

**Table 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry
Kansas, 2000**

Industry*	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Private Industry.....	73	85
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	16	19
Agriculture production – crops.....	8	9
General farms, primarily crop.....	8	9
Agriculture production – livestock.....	5	6
Livestock, except dairy and poultry.....	3	4
Agricultural services.....	3	4
Construction.....	9	11
Special trade contractors.....	7	8
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work.....	3	4
Miscellaneous special trade contractors.....	3	4
Manufacturing.....	8	9
Transportation equipment.....	3	4
Aircraft and parts.....	3	4
Transportation and public utilities.....	10	12
Local and interurban passenger transportation.....	3	4
Trucking and warehousing.....	6	7
Trucking and courier services, except air.....	6	7
Trucking, except local	6	7
Wholesale trade.....	6	7
Wholesale trade – nondurable goods.....	4	5
Retail trade.....	12	14
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	3	4
Services.....	8	9
Business services.....	4	5
Personnel supply service.....	3	4
Government**.....	12	14

*Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

**Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation
Kansas, 2000

Occupation*	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	13	15
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	10	12
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments.....	3	4
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.....	3	4
Professional specialty.....	3	4
Technical, sales, and administrative support.....	9	11
Technical and related support occupations.....	3	4
Technicians, Except Health, Engineering & Service.....	3	4
Sales occupations.....	6	7
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations.....	4	5
Service occupations.....	10	12
Protective service occupations.....	5	6
Police and detectives, including supervisors.....	4	5
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	5	6
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household..	3	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing.....	15	18
Farming operators and managers.....	16	18
Farmers, except horticultural.....	12	14
Precision production, craft, and repair.....	8	9
Mechanics and repairers.....	3	4
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors.....	3	4
Construction trades.....	4	5
Construction trades, except supervisors.....	3	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	30	35
Machine operators and tenders, except precision.....	3	4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	20	24
Motor vehicle operators.....	16	19
Truck drivers.....	12	14
Material moving equipment operators.....	3	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	7	8
Construction laborers.....	3	4
Laborers, except construction.....	4	5

*Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 5. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Nature of Injury
Kansas, 2000**

Nature of Injury	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Traumatic injuries and disorders.....	85	100
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord.....	4	5
Multiple traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord.....	3	4
Open wounds.....	6	7
Gunshot wounds.....	4	5
Burns.....	5	6
Heat burns, scalds.....	5	6
Intracranial injuries.....	23	27
Multiple intracranial injuries.....	22	26
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders.....	31	37
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs.....	29	34
Other traumatic injuries and disorders.....	16	18
Internal injuries to organs and blood vessels of the trunk.....	12	14

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data did not meet publication criteria. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 6. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Part of Body
Kansas, 2000**

Part of Body	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Head.....	26	30
Cranial region, including skull.....	23	27
Brain.....	23	27
Neck, Including throat.....	3	4
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders.....	3	4
Trunk.....	14	17
Chest, except internal locations of diseases or disorders.....	4	5
Chest, including ribs, internal organs.....	4	5
Abdomen.....	10	12
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders.....	10	12
Body systems.....	4	5
Multiple body parts.....	36	42

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data does not meet publication criteria. Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure
Kansas, 2000**

Event*or Exposure	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Transportation incidents.....	50	59
Highway.....	27	32
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	16	19
Moving in same direction.....	3	4
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	6
Moving in intersection.....	6	7
Noncollision.....	7	8
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	7	8
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises).....	8	9
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object.....	4	5
Noncollision accident.....	3	4
Aircraft.....	10	12
During takeoff or landing.....	3	4
Aircraft accident, n.e.c.....	7	8
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	4
Assaults and violent acts.....	5	6
Homicides.....	3	4
Shooting.....	3	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	10	12
Struck by object.....	5	6
Struck by flying object.....	3	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	4	5
Falls.....	15	18
Fall to lower level.....	14	16
Fall from roof.....	4	5
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	6	7

*Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

**Includes fatalities that are not considered to be "permit required" confined spaces as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health administration in its regulation of these structures.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source of Injury
Kansas, 2000**

Source of Injury	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	85	100
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	-	-
Chemical products--general.....	-	-
Explosives, blasting agents, n.e.c.....	-	-
Containers.....	-	-
Containers -- nonpressurized.....	-	-
Barrels, kegs, drums.....	-	-
Tanks, bins, vats.....	-	-
Machinery.....	6	7
Construction, logging, and mining machinery.....	3	4
Excavating.....	-	-
Loaders.....	-	-
Heating cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances.....	-	-
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances.....	-	-
Special process machinery.....	-	-
Other special process machinery.....	-	-
Miscellaneous machinery.....	-	-
Other machinery.....	-	-
Parts and materials.....	3	4
Building materials -- solid elements.....	-	-
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties.....	-	-
Ropes, ties.....	-	-
Machine, tool, and electric parts.....	-	-
Machine and appliance parts.....	-	-
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	5	6
Animals and animal products.....	-	-
Mammals, except humans.....	-	-
Food products -- fresh or processed.....	-	-
Bakery products, candy, confections, snack foods.....	-	-
Grains, grain mill products.....	-	-
Person -- injured or ill worker.....	-	-
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker.....	-	-

Table 8. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Source of Injury, (continued)
Kansas, 2000

Source of injury	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Structures and surfaces.....	16	19
Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces.....	16	19
Floors.....	5	6
Ground.....	5	6
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkway.....	-	-
Streets, road.....	-	-
Surface below ground level, n.e.c.....	-	-
Parking lots.....	-	-
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	-	-
Vehicles.....	48	57
Air vehicle.....	10	12
Aircraft -- powered fixed wing.....	8	9
Aircraft -- powered rotary wing.....	-	-
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	30	35
Automobile.....	6	7
Bus.....	-	-
Motorcycle, moped.....	-	-
Truck.....	18	21
Van -- passenger or light delivery.....	3	4
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	7	8
Tractor.....	6	7
Forklift.....	-	-
Rail vehicle.....	-	-
Train.....	-	-
Other sources.....	4	5
Ammunition.....	4	5
Bullets.....	3	4
Pellets.....	-	-

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data does not meet publication criteria. Percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Center for Health & Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

SECTION III

APPENDIX

SCOPE OF CFOI DATA

The CFOI program includes the private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included, an incident that resulted in death must have occurred in the reference state (in this case, Kansas) during the reference year (in this case, 2000), and must be work-related. If the incident occurred in a neighboring state but the death occurred in Kansas it is the neighboring state's responsibility to publish that occurrence. In the CFOI program a fatality is considered work-related only if the deceased was working for pay or other compensation at the time of the incident. Additionally, the deceased must be on the employer's premises, or, if at a different site, engaged in a work activity or present there as a condition of employment. Though the focus is primarily on injury-related deaths, illnesses that are determined to be work-related or that occur at work, such as heart attacks, are also considered to be within the scope of the program therefore information pertaining to fatal illnesses that are recognized to be work related, or which occur at work, are also gathered by CFOI but not published in this publication. CFOI criteria are generally broader than the criteria used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations.

COLLECTION METHODS

The CFOI program produces a single, reliable census of workplace fatalities. Currently, annual estimates of the national work related fatalities range between 3,000 and 11,000 deaths per year. Reasons for this wide range of estimates can be explained by difference in statistical methods. In most cases the estimate is based on a single source document, such as the worker's compensation reports which by definition exclude self-employed, government employees, and other specified sectors of the labor force.

To insure that fatalities are work related, cases are researched from different sources until a work relationship is either determined or rejected. Two or more independent source documents or a source and a follow-up questionnaire must document each case. Organizations providing source documents for the CFOI program and the documents they provide include: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas death certificates; Kansas Department of Human Resources, Division of Worker's Compensation, fatal workers compensation reports; Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSH-36 and OSH-170 reports; county coroners in Kansas, autopsy reports, coroners reports, and toxicology reports; clipping service, newspaper clippings; and Kansas law enforcement agencies, police reports. Cases identified as in-scope are coded in detail, providing information on approximately thirty data elements collected, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, the machinery or equipment involved and the circumstances surrounding the accident.

Definitions and Classification Sources

The CFOI program uses the following classification systems to code/classify data elements collected.

- *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, 1990 Census of Population*, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to classify the occupation of the decedent.
- *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes*, to classify geographic location where the event or exposure occurred.
- *The Occupational Safety and Health Classification Code Structure* developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, to classify the following:

Nature of injury:	Identifies the physical characteristics of the injury.
Part of body:	Identifies the part (s) of the body or the body system directly affected by the nature of injury.
Event or exposure:	Describes the manner in which the fatal injury was produced or inflicted by the source of the fatal injury.
Source of injury:	Identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or the exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury.
Secondary source:	Identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of the fatal injury or contributed to the event or exposure.

- *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, is used to classify the industry of the employer. A business is assigned a specific industry on the basis of its principal commodity produced or distributed, or service rendered.

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